

QUARTERLY NEWS LETTER

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CAMBRIDGE REVISITED

By Robert Goldman

COLLECTING PRINTED MATERIALS
ON THE CALIFORNIA GOVERNORS

By Benjamin Franklin Gilbert

SERENDIPITY

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QUARTERLY NEWS-LETTER

VOLUME XXX

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Cambridge Revisited

By ROBERT GOLDMAN*

AFTER an absence of forty years, it is a great thrill to return to a spot that made a most vivid impression on a young man, because of its beauty, its natural charm and its superb masses of stone. A war has come and gone, a way of life has changed, and a greatly enlarged student body with a new approach and outlook has replaced the more staid students of the former era, but the great universities of Oxford and Cambridge go on as they have for eight hundred years.

Roy Sowers' masterly report on "Oxford Revisited" (*Quarterly News-Letter*, Volume 29, Number 3) made me feel that the great rival university must also be reported to the members of The Book Club of California. I feel it a bit presumptuous on my part to try to portray my feelings about Cambridge. It reminds me of the Japanese quotation: "When the nightingale has sung, the swallows restrain themselves." However, I was so carried away with the wonders of Cambridge that I must throw restraint to the winds.

Roy Sowers remarked on the changes at Oxford and felt they had made it even more beautiful. The changes at Cambridge might be described as even more radical than those at Oxford. There certainly have been changes from the days of Hobson of Cambridge, made famous by John Milton of Christ's College, who told of his stables wherein no student had a choice of horse, but was required to take the horse in the stall next to the door, which gave rise to the expression "Hobson's Choice."

*Robert Goldman is Vice-President of H. S. Crocker Company.

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When one sees a new college, such as Churchill College, named after the great Prime Minister, one cannot help feeling it has been built of incongruous masses of textured concrete, built to survive centuries of use, like the older colleges at Cambridge. However, any similarity architecturally between it and the older schools is purely coincidental. The orange walls, the curlicued towers, spires, domes and gables, turrets, gargoyles and water spouts of the older buildings, which characterize Cambridge, are lacking. Fortunately, the older colleges have maintained their dignity and beauty in spite of a changing world.

The natural setting of Cambridge on the Cam River, with its closely trimmed lawns of the greenest of grass curving down to the sunlit river with great elms overhanging the bends of the stream and the mass of walls of mellow pink brick in the background, makes a most picturesque sight. It is a scene that only Turner might have painted. Most of the colleges back onto the river. The area between the ends of the buildings and the river is known as the Backs. Before the founding of the University, centuries ago, Cambridge was a busy little river port—a far cry from the peaceful river of today with its slight burden of punts and other pleasure craft. The lawns and gardens of today make a continuous park along the Cam River which looks lush and beautiful, especially when the sun is shining.

Before visiting any of the individual colleges, we decided to wander through the Backs along the river. We had hardly started out when we came to the double curve between St. John's and Trinity Colleges. From the first bridge that we crossed, we had an enchanting view through the trees of the former's handsome chapel tower, which is disproportionate to the size of the Chapel itself, and the latter's world-famous library designed by Sir Christopher Wren. This bridge is known as the Bridge of Sighs. It is nineteenth century Gothic, and there is a superficial resemblance to the famous Bridge of Sighs in Venice. Besides being graceful, it is utilitarian in that it provides a necessary covered passageway between the two sections of St. John's College on either side of the river. The second bridge, which is known as the Kitchen Bridge, was built in the seventeenth century following the design of Sir Christopher Wren. This bridge, while far simpler than the Bridge of Sighs, is more beautiful and enhances the charm of the Backs.

A good quarter of a mile further down the river we came to King's

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College. Seen from the river, the magnificence of this sight is well nigh bewildering. This is because of the immensity of the Chapel with its pinnacles, which John Ruskin likened to a table upside down with its four legs in the air. Practically adjacent to it is a cloistered court, buttressed and embattled, reminiscent of the cloisters at New College at Oxford, but larger in size and more ornamented. This view from King's Bridge, taken as a whole, one should say represents the very crown of Gothic achievement in England. One can only stand there awed, trying to take in the beauty of the Great Bell Tower in the foreground, the charming arches of the cloisters, the mullioned windows of the Hall and Library and the Chapel itself in this idyllic setting.

Little is known of Cambridge before the twelfth century. What little knowledge we have of it pertains to military operations. In addition to being a river port, it was the gateway to East Anglia, which comprised Norfolk and Suffolk. It is interesting that Cambridge was used by William the Conqueror as his base. Historically, it is best known because of Cromwell, who was a Fellow at Cambridge. He also entered Parliament as a Member of the Borough. Because of his Puritanical leanings, which were shared by most of eastern England, he made Cambridge the center of the Seven Associated Protestant Counties. He even turned one of the Courts of St. John's College into a jail for stubborn Royalists. One can be grateful to Cromwell, for he prevented Cambridge from becoming a seat of war. Unlike Oxford, which withstood a siege, Cambridge saw no actual fighting, though soldiers were quartered there and it was subjected to military rule. The plight of the two universities in the era of Cromwell is best expressed in the verse of Sir William Browne of Cambridge, who wrote:

"The King to Oxford sent a troop of horse,
For Tories own no argument but Force;
With equal skill to Cambridge books he sent,
For Whigs admit no force but Argument."

The first college we visited was St. John's, named after St. John the Evangelist. The College was built on the site of the old St. John's Hospital of an earlier era. The funds for the buildings were provided by Lady Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of King Henry VII. In its earliest period, it comprised some ramshackle buildings which Samuel Butler immortalized in *The Way of All Flesh*, and it was known as the Labyrinth. One enters the First Court through a gateway that is not only imposing, but also most

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graceful and interesting. Its ornamentation proclaims the patronage of its benefactress mentioned above. In the center is the proud shield of the Royal Arms of England and France quartered, surmounted by a crown and supported by two grotesque beasts called yales. The great hall, which was open to visitors, affords an entrance to the Combination Room, which was formerly the Master's Gallery and is now considered the finest and largest hall at Cambridge. Not only is it fabulous in size, but in decoration as well. In addition to magnificent wood carvings, it is adorned by fine portraits, including some by Joshua Reynolds and Peter Lely and a famous portrait of Wordsworth by Pickersgill. This portrait was the inspiration for his sonnet beginning:

"Go, faithful Portrait! And where long hath knelt

Margaret, the saintly Foundress, take thy place,—"

Wordsworth is probably the most famous alumnus of St. John's College.

We were very fortunate in that one of the St. John's librarians took a fancy to us and gave us a personally guided tour of the Library. The Library occupies one complete side of one of the Courts. The building is in two stories—the upper chamber being open only to Fellows of the College, while the main floor is used by the undergraduates. Our new-found friend immediately gave us access to the former, with its magnificent interior, which is lofty, spacious and well lighted. It is 350 years old, but to us it looked very much as it must have looked when first completed. The bookcases of dark oak are outstanding and are richly carved in the best Jacobean manner. At some period, it was found necessary to increase the accommodations of the Library, and this was skillfully done by superimposing new stacks on top of the former dwarf cases. These are masked by the stools in front of each case. Each class for the past 350 years has kept its own catalogue, pasted on a little cupboard at the ends of the larger cases.

At the end of the room is a huge oriel window which overlooks the river and the two lovely bridges mentioned before. The librarian showed us with great pride the many incunabula that were on display, the service book countersigned by the highest ecclesiastical authorities for the coronation of the Roman Catholic James II, an IOU of Charles II, and a Bible belonging to Cromwell printed on vellum, which is one of only two known copies in this state.

We saw while walking on the Backs that St. John's is contiguous to Trinity College. Probably the dominating and most distinctive feature

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of Cambridge is Trinity College. Not only is it the largest of the colleges—in fact it is twice as large as any of the others—but it has a greater name and fame than any of the other colleges. This is in no small part due to its never-ending list of illustrious graduates, as we shall see.

Everything connected with Trinity is in the grand manner. It represents the absorption of two earlier colleges and seven university hostels. The Great Court itself covers more than two acres and there are four additional courts. Trinity's majesty is in no small part due to the fact that it was founded over four hundred years ago, by King Henry VIII, whose statue stands above the main entrance. The King, to show his interest in education and his largesse, gave Trinity an annual income of £1600, which was a great sum in those days. Much of this income was derived from land and endowments of parish churches that had belonged to dissolved church groups; however, the King cannot be considered sacrilegious, for in the founding grant for Trinity College, he dedicated it: "To the Glory of God and advantage of the realm, for the promotion of science, philosophy, liberal arts, and theology." The Chapel is extremely beautiful and its interior is famous for the fine stalls of Grinling Gibbons. The elegant Hall is a copy of one in the Middle Temple in London. The high ceilings, the fine carved wood, the handsome tables and benches and the regal portrait of King Henry, as well as the other fine portraits, must thrill any Cantabrigian who is fortunate enough to eat his meals there.

It is said that Henry VIII founded Trinity, but that Thomas Nevile built it. Nevile had a Cambridge background in that he graduated from Pembroke College, was Master of Magdalene and was Dean of Peterborough. He devoted his intelligence, imagination and ingenuity as well as his wealth to developing the Court which bears his name, with its lovely cloisters and the handsome buildings surrounding it. Nevile's Court is considered one of the most engaging of all the quadrangles at Cambridge. Nevile is also responsible for the lovely fountain in the center, the Hall with its regal interior, and the Master's Lodge, which includes the Dining Hall and famous Drawing Room. It was his inspiration that started Trinity Library, which offers competition to Duke Humphrey's Great Library at Oxford. It was Sir Christopher Wren who built the library across the rear of the Court looking down on the Cam. The view from the river gives a wonderful perspective of Wren's fine work and the beauty of the warm, yellow

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sandstone with pinkish blocks appearing here and there in the outer wall. A more intimate view is obtained from Nevile's Court. The building is most ingeniously contrived, for it is of two stories of almost equal height, the lower story having Doric columns and the upper story Ionic columns. In this respect, it is reminiscent of the Colosseum in Rome; and had there been a third story, no doubt Wren would have used Corinthian columns as the masters of the Roman Empire did.

Again we had good fortune in that a Fellow to whom we had directed a question took us under his wing, and with great pride told us that this library was the greatest repository for books in the world. This superlative may be questioned, but it is a magnificent edifice. The great architect fortunately condescended to design the bookcases, desks, seats and other interior fittings, so that the interior as well as the exterior bears the mark of his taste and judgment. Again we find the work of Grinling Gibbons, for he did the ornamental woodwork that is hand-carved on all the shelves, the coats of arms at the ends of the shelves and the carvings on the benches. The floor is paved with black and white marble, set in squares. On either side of the long central room are marble busts of the many notables of Trinity College. Our friend pointed out with great pride and a twinkle in his eye that at the end of the hall was the statue of Lord Byron by Thorwaldsen, which was originally intended for Westminster Abbey. It was Trinity's good fortune that the statue was refused by that sacred institution because of Byron's reputation.

The collection of books housed in Trinity Library is not only the largest contained in any of the colleges, but is also the finest. On exhibition were many fine examples of Early English literature; some of Milton's original manuscripts, including *Lycidas*, with his handwritten corrections; early manuscripts of Chaucer and Lydgate; and Newton's "Letters to Cotes" referring to the publication of his *Principia*. As it was the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare, Trinity College brought forth its finest examples of the Master's works. This Library is considered to have the fourth richest Shakespearean collection in the world. Many of the most valuable parts of the collection have been there for several hundred years. It is hard to believe that the College holds two complete sets of the first four Folios, plus two extra copies of the fourth Folio. Time did not permit my making notes of the fabulous collection of single plays which were on exhi-

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bition—among them the only known Quarto of *The Taming of the Shrew*. The Trinity copy of *The Passionate Pilgrim* (1599) is one of only two known copies. Its editions of *Lucrece* (1598) and *Venus and Adonis* (1620) are unique. These rarities were most tastefully displayed.

A stained glass window at the far end of the Library is interesting, as it represents Fame introducing Newton to King George III, while Bacon sits by, taking notes. Britannia whispers in the Monarch's ear, reputedly saying, "Sir Isaac Newton, the famous scientist, you know, Sir!" Cambridge, and above all Trinity College, became the seat of Newtonian studies and philosophies. Unfortunately for Trinity, they cannot claim him, for he graduated from Christ's College.

If Trinity College were to publish its own edition of *Who's Who* it would list, as Shakespeare would have said, "So many names to con-jure with." We have mentioned a few, but we cannot leave this venerable spot without mentioning Francis Bacon, Thackeray, Macaulay, Bulwer-Lytton, Harvey, Dryden and Tennyson—who recorded in "In Memoriam" the many happy, informative hours of his life that were spent at Trinity. I have concentrated mainly on the literary side of Trinity, but one could go on naming famous Prime Ministers and other public citizens who also claim this college as their Alma Mater.

Unfortunately, time was running out, but no visit to Cambridge would be complete without seeing King's College. We quickly went through the library of this college, which is smaller in size and number of volumes than the other two. It is very handsome, though plain, in contrast to the other two libraries. It has one of the finest collections of Oriental manuscripts in England, and on exhibition at the time we visited were various items of Iranian, Arabic, Hindu and Urdu origin. We also saw a superb Latin Psalter, which was supposedly captured at the siege of Cadiz. Among other fine books on exhibition was a magnificently illuminated manuscript—a Concordance of the Vulgate Bible of the fifteenth century.

Last but not least, we went to the Cambridge University Library, which is located at one end of the University, but not too far from Clare College, and is built in a style compatible with Clare. The Library itself is a modern building, having been built in 1934 at a cost of five million dollars. Half of this sum was borne by the International Education Board of New York and represents a most munificent gift from the New World to the University. Its main service, of course, is to the University, but in addition it is one of Great

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Britain's legal depository libraries, and therefore has a larger stock of books than is needed to serve the various colleges of the University. The contents have been in the process of accumulation for five hundred years. Its immense stocks of manuscripts include 4300 incunabula and other ancient works, one of the world's finest collection of maps, a vast collection of music, and the Anderson Library which houses ten thousand rare books and manuscripts. There are approximately two million books, maps and manuscripts in the Library; it is almost equal in size to the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

Physically exhausted, mentally stimulated and spiritually exhilarated, we went back to our car, bemoaning the fact that we had abbreviated what should have been a three-day tour into one short day. A landmark such as the Pepysian Library at Magdalene College would have been a thrill to see. It was also our great loss to have missed the Fitzwilliam Museum, which is not only one of the finest classical buildings in Cambridge, but contains a fine art collection as well as the fourteenth century Metz Pontifical, one of the greatest illuminated manuscripts in the world.

We know we cannot wait another forty years to return to Cambridge. Perhaps we will find it opportune to visit there some March, for as the librarian at St. John's said, "It is well worth a special journey to Cambridge at that time of year to see the crocuses. It is a sight once seen, never to be forgotten, and unseen, never to be imagined."

Collecting Printed Materials on the California Governors

By BENJAMIN FRANKLIN GILBERT*

FEW BOOKS deal with the lives and administrations of the California Governors. When one considers the scholarly studies such as George L. Harding's *Don Agustín V. Zamorano, Statesman, Soldier, Craftsman, and California's First Printer* (Los Angeles, 1934) and Theodore Grivas's *Military Governments in California, 1846-1850* (Glen-dale, 1963), it appears that more serious attention has been paid

*Benjamin Franklin Gilbert is Professor of History at San Jose State College. He and a colleague, H. Brett Melendy, have written a study of the California Governors which is scheduled for publication by the Talisman Press later in the year.

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to the colonial and military Governors of California than to the chief executives of the State from Peter H. Burnett to Edmund G. Brown. As a result of this neglect many California authors and historians, past and present, confuse Henry Bigler of Sutter's sawmill fame with Governor John Bigler, Senator James A. McDougall with Governor John McDougal, and Alcalde Washington Allon Bartlett of Yerba Buena with the later San Francisco Mayor and California Governor, Washington Bartlett. In my opinion the lack of interest in the California Governors has been partly caused by the superficiality of our political history and partly by the glorification that is regally and romantically given to our colonial era and to our Gold Rush era.

For about five years I have been collecting printed materials about the California Governors. I would like to mention some of the items I have found worthwhile to a study of their careers. My remarks are confined primarily to books, but I also collect periodical articles, documents, and other materials. By good fortune I have also acquired a few letters addressed to myself from recent former Governors. I should add that I have consulted the rich though limited supply of manuscripts available in various depositories like the Bancroft Library, California Historical Society, California State Archives, Huntington Library, and Stanford University Library.

California has had thirty-two Governors since 1849, but only one administration is the subject of a scholarly and analytical book. This is Robert E. Burke's *Olson's New Deal for California* published in 1953 by the University of California Press in an edition of 2,500 copies; fortunately, it is still in print. Professor Burke enjoyed full use of Culbert L. Olson's papers, now deposited at the Bancroft Library, and he had many interviews with his subject. In 1942 Olson's *State Papers and Public Addresses* as selected by his executive secretary, Stanley Mosk, were put into book form by the State Printing Office. When I interviewed the late Culbert L. Olson in 1960 at his Los Angeles home, he proudly and generously gave me a copy of this publication which he inscribed and autographed.

Leland Stanford, one of our three Civil War Governors, is probably the best known of the nineteenth century Governors. The most complete biography is *Leland Stanford* (Stanford University Press, 1931) by George T. Clark. Oscar Lewis in his famous study, *The Big Four* (New York, 1938), and Stuart Daggett in *Chapters on the History of the Southern Pacific* (New York, 1922) cover Stanford as a railroad builder. Although

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it says little about his gubernatorial career, another study is Hubert H. Bancroft's *History of the Life of Leland Stanford* (Oakland, 1952), printed by Joseph A. Sullivan. Stanford's successor and the last Civil War Governor, Frederick Ferdinand Low, is the subject of a beautiful book printed by the Grabhorn Press in 1959 in an edition limited to 310 copies as a publication of the Sacramento Book Collectors Club. Entitled *Some Reflections of An Early California Governor Contained in A Short Dictated Memoir by Frederick F. Low, Ninth Governor of California, and Notes from An Interview between Governor Low and Hubert Howe Bancroft in 1883*, it is edited with preface and notes by Robert H. Becker of the Bancroft Library staff.

Newton Booth was one of California's most cultural Governors. An attorney and a Sacramento wholesale grocer, he held the office from 1871 to 1875, when the railroad monopoly and Chinese immigration were controversial and momentous issues. Like several other California Governors he went on to represent the State in the United States Senate. Lauren E. Crane edited *Newton Booth of California, His Speeches and Addresses* with an introduction and notes. The book was printed in 1894 by The Knickerbocker Press of G. P. Putnam's Sons of New York.

Theodore Henry Hittell's *History of California* (San Francisco, 1885-97) described best the Spanish, Mexican, military, and nineteenth century civil Governors, but the work only covered the Governors through 1887. This excellent multi-volume set is on the Zamorano list of eighty important works of Californiana. The seven volumes comprising Hubert Howe Bancroft's *History of California* (San Francisco, 1886-90), while containing some useful data on the Governors, are not as accurate nor valuable as those of Hittell. Also on the Zamorano list is *Recollections and Opinions of An Old Pioneer* (New York, 1880) by Peter Hardeman Burnett, the first civil Governor; however, Burnett only devoted a few of his 448 pages to his governorship. Most significant for the gubernatorial campaigns and elections of the nineteenth century, although only in skeletal outline, is the *History of Political Conventions in California, 1849-1892* (Sacramento, 1893) by Winfield J. Davis. Although this great classic is on the Zamorano list, the book is not generally considered rare on the book market. Authored by the State historian and historian of the Sacramento Society of Pioneers it was the first publication of a projected series by the California State Library, but similar studies were never published.

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Some miscellaneous data concerning the nineteenth century Governors is available in several biographical compilations such as Bancroft's *Chronicles of the Builders* (San Francisco, 1891), Alonzo Phelps's *Contemporary Biography of California's Men* (San Francisco, 1882), and Oscar T. Shuck's *History of the Bench and Bar of California* (Los Angeles, 1901) and *Representative and Leading Men of the Pacific* (San Francisco, 1870). Mention should also be made of the useful 45-page booklet, entitled *Memorial of the Life and Services of Washington Bartlett (Late Governor of California)*, published by the Society of California Pioneers in 1888. In the *Historical Publications* of the Grand Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West, Peter Thomas Conmy has authored *Romualdo Pacheco: Distinguished Californian of the Mexican and American Periods*. This fourteen-page pamphlet was printed in 1957 by the Dolores Press of San Francisco.

Other than Burke's *Olson's New Deal for California* there are few printed materials on the twentieth century Governors. Irving Stone's *Earl Warren, A Great American Story* (New York, 1948) was published by Prentice-Hall, Inc., when Warren was the Republican vice-presidential candidate. *The Public Papers of Chief Justice Earl Warren*, edited by Henry M. Christman, were published in 1959 by Simon and Schuster. Only the first of its four parts relates to the period when Warren was Governor. David Wooster Taylor wrote *The Life of James Rolph, Jr.* (San Francisco, 1934) at a time of bereavement. It is a very personal study lacking an objective assessment of the Rolph administration. The book was published in a limited edition of two thousand copies by The Recorder Printing and Publishing Company of San Francisco.

The career of Hiram W. Johnson, one of California's most colorful Governors, still awaits a biographer. Much about Johnson, however, may be found in *The California Progressives* (University of California Press, 1951) by Professor George E. Mowry of the University of California at Los Angeles. This volume was one of the *Chronicles of California* issued by its publisher to commemorate important aspects of California's centennials centering around 1950.

It should interest members of The Book Club of California that several California Governors collected sizeable private libraries. In her fascinating book, *The Libraries of California* (San Francisco, 1878) published by A. L. Bancroft and Company, Flora Haines Apponyi vividly described the libraries of Henry H. Haight, Milton Latham, and

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Leland Stanford. Haight maintained a library of about two thousand books at his suburban home in Alameda. He had several old books of early English history, but specialized in the history of Scotland. Latham maintained a research library of approximately five thousand volumes of general literature at his Rincon Hill residence in San Francisco. Stanford had over three thousand volumes in his San Francisco mansion atop Nob Hill. Besides the works of famous historians such as Motley, Hume, Lossing, and Prescott, he had many books relating to China. Stanford's collection was also strong in the fields of science and early voyages.

I also collect the messages of the Governors. For example, I have Governor Stanford's *Second Annual Message* of December 9, 1863, in both the English and Spanish editions. I have several of the messages in bound presentation editions, including the personal copy of Governor George C. Perkins's annual message of 1881. Also I have an autographed and inscribed copy of Edmund G. Brown's inaugural message of January 5, 1959.

Among gubernatorial campaign literature that I have collected is a copy of Upton Sinclair's pamphlet, *I, Governor of California: And How I Ended Poverty* (Los Angeles, 1934) and its sequel in book form, *I, Candidate for Governor: And How I Got Licked* (Los Angeles, 1935). Last year I acquired a copy of the *California Progressive Campaign Book for 1914: Three years of Progressive Administration in California under Governor Hiram W. Johnson* (San Francisco, 1914), an item that is becoming quite scarce.

Besides purely gubernatorial materials, I collect some pertinent legislative materials. For example, I have the *Journals of the California Legislature at Their First Session* (San Jose, 1850). Although these have California imprints on their title-pages, they were actually printed in New York. Although not rare at present, the five volumes on the California legislative sessions of 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, and 1921 authored by Franklin Hichborn and printed by The James H. Barry Company of San Francisco are quite important to any study of California Progressivism. Just this year I was able to complete my set of these five volumes.

Many states are more devoted to their Governors than California. Paradoxically, the best studies of individual California Governors are secreted away in graduate theses in our colleges and universities. To my knowledge only one of these has ever been published as a book.

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California Governors were obviously important men in our State and local political history; moreover, several played significant roles in national history. Five became United States Senators. Hiram W. Johnson and Earl Warren were vice-presidential candidates, and Warren was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by President Eisenhower. Frequently overlooked is the fact that five California Governors had diplomatic careers of consequence after they vacated the gubernatorial chair. President Buchanan appointed John Bigler as Minister to Chile in 1857 and John B. Weller as Minister to Mexico in 1860. President Grant appointed Frederick F. Low as Minister to China to succeed J. Ross Browne; President Harrison appointed Romualdo Pacheco as Minister to Central America, and President Taft appointed Henry T. Gage as Minister to Portugal. With the rising paramountcy of California in national politics greater stress may perhaps be given in the future to biographies of California Governors. Although portraits of all California Governors hang in the State Capitol at Sacramento, most remain nonentities in California historical literature.

HAROLD C. HOLMES

1877 - 1965

Harold C. Holmes had spent no less than seventy years in the book business when death came on March 15, 1965, in his eighty-eighth year. He was a long-time member of The Book Club of California and supported the Club through notices in its *News-Letter*; but to many of us our memories will be of climbing the long stairs at the Holmes Book Company in Oakland and of finding Harold Holmes there, usually working on a catalogue, but ready to put it aside and to talk of books.

For many a collector the first stop was the Holmes Book Company and the first teacher Harold Holmes. There was always a twinkle in Harold Holmes' eye, wit on his tongue, friendship in his hand clasp, and knowledge of men and books in his words. Northern California has lost its dean of antiquarian bookmen, and we all have lost a friend.

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New Sustaining Members

The two classifications of membership above Regular Membership are Patron Memberships, \$100 a year, and Sustaining Memberships, \$25 a year. The following have entered the Club as Sustaining Members, or have changed from Regular to Sustaining Membership.

EARL C. ADAMS	San Marino
ALVIN E. BRIZZARD	Sun Valley
LEWIS A. LAPHAM	New York
MAY MERRILL MILLER	Pacific Palisades
CHARLES PROMISLO	Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania
MRS. DONALD B. TRESIDDER	Yosemite National Park

Annual Meeting

THE ANNUAL MEETING of The Book Club of California was held at the Club rooms on March 16. Retiring President Albert Sperisen reviewed the events of his administration and thanked the members and the various committees

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for their support during the year. He then announced with regret the resignation of George L. Harding as Treasurer. The members present passed a unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. Harding for his manifold services as Treasurer and in the various other capacities in which he has served the Club.

The five Directors whose terms had expired—J. S. Holliday, William Holman, David Magee, Duncan H. Olmsted and Peter Sloss—were re-elected to serve another term on the Board. At the Board meeting following the Annual Meeting, Michael Harrison was elected President, Duncan H. Olmsted Vice-President, William P. Barlow, Jr., Treasurer, and Dorothy Whitnah Secretary.

The following committees were subsequently appointed to serve for the coming year:

EXHIBITS: Duncan H. Olmsted, Chairman; Mrs. Herbert Fahey, Eleanor Hesthal and Mrs. Harold Wollenberg.

HOUSE: Mrs. John I. Walter, Chairman; Mrs. John Bransten and Mrs. John Field.

KEEPSAKES: John A. Hussey, Chairman; John Haskell Kemble and Albert Sperisen.

LIBRARY: Albert Sperisen, Chairman; Julius Barclay and William P. Barlow, Jr.

MEMBERSHIP: Peter Sloss, Chairman; George Gavin, Warren R. Howell, David Magee and Dr. Albert Shumate.

PUBLICATIONS: James D. Hart, Chairman; William P. Barlow, Jr., J. S. Holliday, Oscar Lewis and David Magee.

QUARTERLY NEWS-LETTER: (See inside front cover)

Serendipity

THIRTY-FIVE BOOKS out of eighty-six submitted were chosen February 6 as notable examples of fine printing for the Rounce & Coffin Club's annual Exhibition of Western Books, 1965. (These books were on display at the Book Club rooms during the first two weeks in March.) The contest was limited to books manufactured in 1964 in the West: in Alaska, Alberta, Arizona, British Columbia, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, or Wyoming. The judges, traditionally assembled at the Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, were James N. Algar, member of the Zamorano Club, Los Angeles; Richard Docter, member of the Rounce & Coffin Club, Los

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Angeles; and Sherwood Grover, member of the Roxburghe Club, San Francisco.

The books are judged primarily on design, as it aids and interprets the author's text, and on craftsmanship. Consideration is given to the many components of the book, including title page, text page, chapter opening, half title, contents page, index and arrangement of footnotes. The mechanics of bookmaking involves the selection of type face and its proper use, press work, choice of paper, and the relation of binding to the general design.

The two books that the Book Club submitted were chosen: John C. Fremont's *Geographical Memoir Upon Upper California*, designed by Jack Werner Stauffacher and printed at Stanford University Press, and Carrie LeConte's *Yosemite 1878: Adventures of N & C*, designed and printed by Mallette Dean.

JUST PUBLISHED is David Magee's Catalogue of the Publications, Keepsakes & Ephemera of The Book Club of California. In an introductory note Mr. Magee points out that this is probably the first catalogue to be devoted exclusively to any book club. A handy bibliographical guide for all Club collectors, the catalogue is indexed and is embellished with a moving ode by Herman W. Liebert. Forty copies of the special large-paper clothbound edition are available at \$10.00 apiece. (David Magee Antiquarian Books, 3108-B Fillmore Street, San Francisco 94123.)

The catalogue has been elegantly printed by Andrew Hoyem. Mr. Hoyem, formerly of the Auerhahn Press, now operates under his own name in a skylighted atelier at 566 Commercial Street, San Francisco.

FROM Kenneth M. Johnson the Club has received his compilation *San Francisco As It Is: Gleanings From the "Picayune."* Mr. Johnson has collected the most lively columns from the anonymous predecessors of Herb Caen who were commenting on the San Francisco scene between 1850 and 1852. Some of the subjects covered have a familiar ring: bay fill (the *Picayune* was for it), congestion in the downtown streets, and "the increase and impunity of crime." The book has been very attractively and readably printed by the Talisman Press of Georgetown, California, and is illustrated with sixteen early photographs of the City, plus end-paper maps. (285 pp.; \$10.00).

A WORK recently received that should prove helpful to libraries and students of Californiana is *A Selective Bibliography of California Labor History* by Mitchell Slobodek (published by the UCLA Institute of Industrial Relations). The scope of the bibliography is broader than the title might indicate: in addition

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to sections dealing with California labor history in general and the principal industries, crafts and trades, it contains chapters on such related subjects as national and racial minorities, Utopian colonies, and labor fiction (with plot summaries). One of the most useful features of the work is the informative yet succinct annotation by the compiler, who is a former seaman and a bibliophile. (265 pp., \$4.00)

BOOK CLUB PRINTERS have been featured in diverse magazines in recent months. The September-October 1964 issue of *The Continental*, published by the Ford Motor Company, contains an article by Richard McLanathan called "Collect the Books of the Little Presses," which mentions the Allen Press and the Grabhorn Press, as well as several private presses in the east. The author emphasizes the speculative approach to fine printing; and he has located the Caxton, Rowfant, Roxburghe and Zamorano Clubs all in New York—which must have surprised the members of those bibliophilic societies! However, the article is embellished by beautiful color photographs of fine title pages and of Robert and Jane Grabhorn working at the press. The Ford Motor Company has kindly made a few copies of this issue available for distribution to Book Club members. While the supply lasts, copies may be obtained gratis by applying to the Secretary.

The Grabhorn Press was also the subject of an article by H. F. Raup in the July 1964 issue of *Serif*, the Library Quarterly of Kent State University. And Adrian Wilson was featured in the Summer 1964 issue of *Book Design and Production*, in an anonymous article called "The Man in Tuscany Alley."

The World's a Stage, or As You [Don't] Like It is the latest in the annual series from The Underground Press of Gene M. Tansey. Four deftly composed Petrarchan sonnets with prologue, epilogue and after piece comprise the Ground Hog's apothegmatical message for this year. We hope to measure our years once more against his shadowy wisdom come next February 2.

AN ATTRACTIVE piece of Californiana is *Victorians, an Account of Domestic Architecture in San Francisco, 1870-1890*, by Wesley D. Vail. The second edition (limited to 1000 copies) is now in print. It contains many fine photographs (unfortunately not all identified closely) and an analysis of the flamboyant styles that went to make up San Francisco Victorian architecture of the 70's and 80's. The book was printed by Brandes Printing Company of Berkeley and published by the author, 1755 Franklin Street, San Francisco. (50 pp., \$4.95)

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SEVERAL YEARS AGO the Society of Typographic Arts sponsored a comprehensive show of the work of Eric Gill. It was the most extensive collection of Gill's work ever assembled in this country and was shown at Chicago's Newberry Library. Father Edward M. Catich, head of the art department at St. Ambrose College, Davenport, Iowa, was the speaker chosen to open the show. Father Catich is an artist in many disciplines—among them calligraphy, wood carving, painting, drawing, and incised lettering—and is the author of the recent book *The Trajan Inscription in Rome*. Now his address, *Eric Gill: His Social and Artistic Roots*, has been published by The Prairie Press (Iowa City, Iowa) in a limited edition designed and printed by Carroll Coleman. The text is set in Eric Gill's Joanna type. Each page of text is prefaced by a large letter from Gill's Perpetua Titling Capitals, printed in color and boxed by a different color. Almost fifty colors have been used in printing the book. The frontispiece is a brush-drawn portrait of Eric Gill by Father Catich, after a self-portrait engraved on wood by Gill. The book is printed on Curtis Rag paper and bound in boards with cloth spine and decorative paper sides. (\$5.00)



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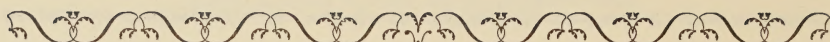
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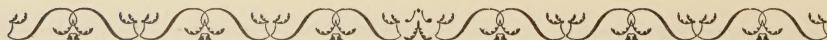
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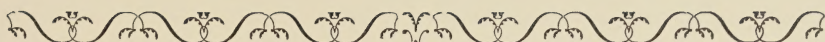
offer for sale sixty original oil paintings by

Carrie Van Wie of her "wonderful city": San Francisco

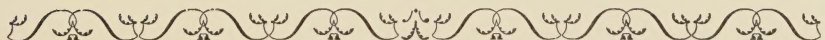
The paintings are similar in size, quality, and subjects to those published by The Book Club in 1963 under the title *The Wonderful City of Carrie Van Wie*. They are characterized by a rich, colorful primitive charm and are possessed of some importance as depicting many aspects of San Francisco in the partly lost era of the Gay Nineties. Each painting is decorated with a different floral representation in the margin. The collection is offered *en bloc* to the first purchaser before July 1st at \$3500.00; if not sold by then we will gladly fill orders for individual subjects at prices which follow. They are eminently suitable for framing and hanging in groups, and individually would make a noteworthy addition if placed in The Book Club publication itself.

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21. San Francisco Call Building (Coyote Mint)	100.00
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27. First California Volunteer Camp (Sticky Monkey)	75.00
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29. Examiner Building, S. F. (Creeping Cinque Foil)	100.00
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